Exhibit 1

1	UNITED STATE	ES DISTRICT COURT
2	EASTERN DISTRICT	OF NEW YORK (BROOKLYN)
3	SUSANNA MIRKIN, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, et al,	Case No. 1:18-cv-02949-ARR-RER
5	Plaintiffs,	Brooklyn, New York
6	V.	October 17, 2023
7	XOOM ENERGY, LLC, et al,	
8	Defendants.	
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10	TRANSCRIPT OF PRE-MOTION HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE RAMON E. REYES, JR.	
11	UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE	
12	APPEARANCES: For the Plaintiffs:	Steven L. Wittels, Esq.
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(Call to order)

THE COURT: Good afternoon, this is Magistrate Judge Reyes. We're holding a pre-motion conference by telephone in Mirkin v. XOOM, docket number 18-CV-2949.

Who's on for the Plaintiffs?

MR. WITTELS: Good afternoon, Your Honor, Steven Wittels, together with Burkett McInturff and Ethan Roman. Good afternoon.

THE COURT: Who's on for XOOM?

MR. MATTHEWS: Hi, Your Honor, this is Matt Matthews for XOOM. And also with me are Diane Wizig and David Villarreal.

THE COURT: Okay, so XOOM wants to make a motion to stay pending (indiscernible) of Ross' general class certification, yeah?

MR. MATTHEWS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Hi bar, yes?

MR. MATTHEWS: It is. There are a number of cases that are cited in Plaintiff's brief in a footnote where district courts have denied motions to stay, but you know, we - - this case is different, presents different circumstances than those cases, which didn't identify any important legal issue that would have given the 2nd Circuit a reason to take up the case under <u>Sumitomo</u> and all of those cases where just subject to abuse of discretion was just -- if taken up by the Court

would be subject to de novo review.

There -- some of those cases that Plaintiff cites are even more extraordinary where, one, the trial date had already been set three months later. The notice had already issued.

In another, the plaintiffs had said they were going to pursue the individual claim regardless of the outcome of 23(f).

And in another, the <u>Rolopark</u> (phonetic) case, the 2nd Circuit had previously denied three other 23(f) petitions from RBS in companion cases.

So I think the -- I'm happy to go through some of the arguments from our 23(f) petition if you like, but we believe that this case does present some different issues than those did.

And that XOOM has certainly presented what, you know, the Court would refer to as serious questions about the merits of this decision, satisfies the first factor, the likelihood of success on the merits. And --

THE COURT: Have you identified any cases where a 23(f) stay has been granted a district court order or by the circuit?

MR. MATTHEWS: Yes, Your Honor. They're just older than Plaintiff cases. That was the point Plaintiff was making was that not that it never happens, but our cases are older than theirs.

1 THE COURT: I want to understand your argument of 2 common proof. 3 MR. MATTHEWS: Sure. 4 THE COURT: Alleged 5600 or whatever the number is 5 mini trials that will have to take place? 6 MR. MATTHEWS: Yes, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Is it that the proof with respect to 8 individual rate determinations is not common or proof I quess 9 between the rate determination not common? 10 MR. MATTHEWS: Both. So I'm happy to provide a 11 little bit more explanation on that. So the -- our argument, 12 contrary to what Plaintiffs have argued, is not a challenge to 13 the Court's summary judgment contract interpretation. 14 I mean, we -- to be clear, we disagree with it, but 15 that's not -- the 23(f) petition is explicitly based on the 16 Court's contract interpretation of summary judgment. It 17 explicitly assumes that construction. 18 And the Court's construction at summary judgment was 19 that XOOM's contract required that variable rates be determined 20 by XOOM's actual and estimated supply costs, each month, each 21 rate.

That is not an interpretation that either of the parties put forward. So the consequence of that interpretation isn't something that the parties briefed in class -- in the class cert. briefs.

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So the -- that record I think and those arguments as to what they contract interpretation would require at the trial wasn't fully developed in the class cert. briefing.

But what it would require at trial if the contract and the Court found at summary judgment that there are fact questions about whether or not XOOM determined this rate based on supply costs, not just considered them, but determined those rates based on that, that means that each month, and there are so far 129 months and counting in the class period, that there will have to be a consideration of what XOOM did to set those rates.

In New York, there are 40 different rates that were set each month in the different utilities zones and different pricing plans. And there's, not contrary to Plaintiff's assertion, that process was not uniform.

Each month, XOOM started with a spreadsheet that included an estimate of rates, but what follows from that was a series each month this happened a series of many meetings between different individuals about market considerations, different, you know, weather, different prior periods, whether costs had been higher or lower during those prior periods. And the contract, as Your Honor probably knows, allowed XOOM to include prior period adjustments in its rates.

There is evidence, both documentary and testimonial evidence, that XOOM did consider prior period adjustments in

those rates, but they were not reflected in those spreadsheets.

Because they're not reflected in those spreadsheets, that means that they will have to be considered through testimonial evidence and other evidence like emails.

I'll give you an example. In early 2014, Plaintiff submitted this evidence in support of their summary judgment argument.

There are emails reflecting that XOOM made adjustments to its variable rates based on losses that it incurred due to the polar vortex. That happened at the beginning of 2014.

Now that's a very specific consideration that only applied during that limited time period. There's no allegation that XOOM for the 128 months that followed was factoring in polar vortex pricing impacts into its variable rates.

So those sorts of considerations are going to have to take place for each month in the class period for each of the XOOM utility zones in New York, which as I said, it's 40 different rates.

The Plaintiff does not have any uniform proof to make that showing. It's going to be a month by month, rate by rate consideration based on testimonial evidence and a variety of documents.

THE COURT: But the question that I had asked originally was whether the $\ensuremath{\text{--}}$ a particular month rate

determination subject to common proof.

And I think whether it's different than the next month's proof or the months after that, each individual month is subject to common proof, whether it's testimony, emails, spreadsheets. You know, all of that evidence applies to that month's rate determination (indiscernible).

MR. MATTHEWS: Well, not necessarily.

THE COURT: Oh.

MR. MATTHEWS: Not necessarily because there are 40 different rates each month that are set in New York. So the rates that set in the Niagara utility zone is different from that that's set in Con Ed. The electricity rates in upstate New York vary in ways that are different from those that would be in the City.

THE COURT: And they set the rates differently for each of those -- the 40 different zones?

MR. MATTHEWS: Correct.

THE COURT: But looking at Niagara, Month 1, that's subject to the same proof throughout, you know, so every class member that had -- that's for that zone, same proof, right?

MR. MATTHEWS: I guess my point is that there are 40 different zones. So for a customer in any particular utility zone, the rate will be the same for the group of customers that are on the same plan in that same utility zone.

But there will be 40 different considerations each

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month. And there are 128 or 29 at this point months in the class period. THE COURT: All right, continue. Are there any other

issues you want to raise?

MR. MATTHEWS: I'm sorry, Your Honor, I didn't catch that last part?

THE COURT: No, go ahead, go ahead. I cut you off. You were telling me why you should be making this motion. Go ahead.

MR. MATTHEWS: Oh, okay, sure, anything else on the individualized month to month considerations?

THE COURT: No, I'm not sure I agree with you on the ultimate point, but I don't need any more information now.

MR. MATTHEWS: Okay, well, I guess just to sum up in case I haven't been clear about that issue, it's within a utility zone in a month, there would be common proof for the customers within that utility zone for that month.

But the issue is that there are 40 different rates across a variety of utility zones and there's not common proof to show that in any one month.

And the evidence from month to month is also individualized. There's not common proof month to month about how XOOM sets the rates.

That's, again as I said, not something that the parties briefed because the Court's contract interpretation was somewhat different than the parties argued.

And the Court, because it has found now that there are fact questions about how XOOM determines its rate, that determination's left for trial and it will require, as we said, those individualized considerations within a month and from month to month.

And that's where the 5,600 is the 40 times 128. And I guess I would also point out there -- it's not just the same product in each month. It's not just the, you know, we have 40 different electricity utilities.

The class that's been certified includes gas as well. So the gas considerations are different than those that apply for electricity. And the supply costs that factor into that price were different than the supply costs that factor into the electricity rates.

THE COURT: All right, anything else you need to let me know?

MR. MATTHEWS: Not on that issue. That's one of the issues addressed in the 23(f) appeal. The other is our contention that the Court applied a -- the wrong legal standard by assuming a preference for class certification.

That, we believe, makes this appeal subject to de novo review and all those 23(f) considerations I just went through subject to a de novo review rather than abuse of discretion.

With respect to any sort of negative impact on the class, the class' contract claim, you know, we'll continue to include pre-judgment interest if the case is stayed.

There's also, you know, as the case -- many cases including some of Plaintiffs' cases recognize, there can be potential confusion created if a notice goes out to the class members, and then, the class decision is vacated or withdrawn.

The case -- there -- Plaintiffs' cases say that's not a risk here because the Defendant hasn't pointed out any reason why the class decision should be reversed, but I would, you know, argue that we have done that here, so that that consideration is a more meaningful one.

That you know, the other factor's judicial economy is a public interest factor consideration. And the harm to XOOM from moving forward to prepare for, again, I said would be a host of many trials covering 10 plus years involving, you know, not just XOOM employees, but XOOM's efforts to find former employees who were involved in those pricing decisions years and years ago since that testimony will be key at trial.

THE COURT: Mr. Wittels, do you want to respond or someone else?

MR. WITTELS: Your Honor, thanks. If Mr. McInturff would take the lead on that, if that's okay?

MR. MCINTURFF: Sure. Good afternoon, Your Honor, this is Burkett McInturff on behalf of the Plaintiffs in the

class.

Just to respond briefly, this -- the Defendant's application really runs head long into Judge Deary's well-reasoned opinion in Price that, you know, we're aware Your Honor's assigned to that case.

They -- in terms of likelihood of success on the merits, with all due respect to my adversary, the theory that is at issue in this case was briefed to the District Court.

Judge Ross considered our theory. She considered our damages model. She endorsed it. She found that the central issue in the case is whether or not the Defendants' rate setting process unfolded in the way that XOOM claims it unfolds.

Critically, it's Plaintiffs' position that the documentary evidence that was produced in the case, as well as testimony, doesn't support that. That in fact, the rate setting process deviated substantially from the contract terms.

You know, most critically, the contract was ultimately amended several years down the line to incorporate its pricing strategies.

And at deposition, XOOM's witnesses admitted that they actually never changed their conduct. They just updated the contract to make it more reflective of what they've been doing all along.

Judge Ross understood that the challenge to XOOM's

pricing practices is a uniform challenge. The Defendant raised the 5,600 trials issue at class certification. That was considered and rejected by Judge Ross. That's as to prong 1 of the merits.

And as, excuse me, as Judge Deary noted in the <u>Price</u>

<u>v. Progressive</u>, that requires in order to satisfy that prong,

it requires a substantial showing that the district court's

decision is questionable.

XOOM has not done that. They've not even come close to doing that. In fact, this type of action is well established. It's a breach of a form contract case against an independent energy company.

There's at least four other class certification rulings finding in favor, certifying the class on the exact same claims, requiring the exact same type of factual analysis.

In fact, it wasn't cited in our letter, but there was a decision denying class cert. in the District of Pennsylvania that went up to the 3rd Circuit.

And the 3rd Circuit reversed the denial of the class certification because it's -- we're fundamentally interpreting a form contract that is given to consumers without their ability to negotiate it, where this is a -- cases like these raise questions of uniform conduct.

So XOOM has not come close to making the substantial showing that the District Court's decision is questionable.

Again, that's why in the last 10 years, we haven't been able to locate a single case that stayed a -- that stayed the underlying district court case while there was a Rule 23(f) petition pending.

XOOM cited the, if I'm pronouncing it right, <u>Petrobas</u> case that was stayed. That was actually stayed by the 2nd Circuit. So it's just incredibly rare that the district courts will stay a case following a class certification ruling.

Here, in particular, I mean, the -- Judge Ross' class certification ruling came just two weeks after a summary judgment ruling.

We've now -- the Court as we put in our paper -- in our papers, the Court had the benefit of hundreds and hundreds of pages of briefing and evidence and was well within its discretion to certify the class.

Concerning the other category of whether XOOM's appeal raises a developing area of law that is critical to the development of the law class actions, as Judge Deary noted in Price, even -- and this is quoting Sumitomo at 262 F.3d at 140, even "a novel legal question will not compel immediate review unless it is of fundamental importance to the development of the law of class actions."

The Defendants have raised an issue about whether or not Judge Ross applied the wrong standard, but as set forth in our response to their 23(f) petition, they show no proof that

1	this actually occurred. They take a couple of snippets out of	
2	context and ignore the Court's well-reasoned opinion. So we	
3	don't think that there's really any hope on the merits of the	
4	23(f) petition.	
5	And as for the other prongs, irreparable injury, harm	
6	to the Plaintiffs and the public interest, the Price decision	
7	is directly on point. XOOM shows that it is that all three	
8	of those criteria do not favor XOOM. They, in fact, favor	
9	Plaintiffs.	
10	And I will note that we were able to work out a an	
11	agreeable class notice program. You know, the Defendants	
12	aren't objecting to the notice program.	
13	And so, we think that the correct path forward is for	
14	Your Honor to deny any stay application, enter the order, which	
15	is not objected to other than for the stay, and to allow us to	
16	move this case forward to the notice process.	
17	THE COURT: While I'm skeptical where a stay is	
18	appropriate here, I'll let XOOM make its motion.	
19	MR. MATTHEWS: Thank you, Your Honor.	
20	THE COURT: How many time do you need?	
21	MR. MATTHEWS: I'll do my best to change your mind.	
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	THE COURT: How much time do you need?	
23	MR. MATTHEWS: May we have until November the 3rd?	
24	THE COURT: That's fine.	

Mr. McInturff, how much time do you need to oppose?

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MR. MATTHEWS: I'm also happy to, you know, 1 2 self-impose some page limits on the briefing to, you know, 3 we've already submitted a whole lot of briefing to the Court on 4 a variety of issues. I think, you know, 10 or 15 pages is all 5 we need. If, you know, for brief response and then, you know, 6 a reply of five pages. 7 THE COURT: That's fine. November 3rd for the 8 motion. 9 MR. MCINTURFF: I think --10 THE COURT: How much time do you need to oppose? 11 MR. MCINTURFF: Two weeks on the 17th? 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 MR. MATTHEWS: With -- Your Honor, with Thanksgiving 14 following that next period, can we have until December the 1st 15 to reply? 16 THE COURT: And the page limits, 15 pages for the 17 motion and opposition and five pages for the reply. 18 MR. MATTHEWS: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 MR. MCINTURFF: Your Honor, I apologize. I didn't 20 hear. Did you say 15 for the opposition? 21 THE COURT: Yeah, do you need more than that? 22 MR. MCINTURFF: No, no, I just couldn't -- there was 23 a -- I think someone was clearing her throat so I just couldn't 24 hear you.

THE COURT: That was me, sorry, got a little cough.

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All right, okay, anything else?

MR. MCINTURFF: Well, Your Honor, we do have the application for the notice plan that was ordered by Judge Ross that we submitted.

Plaintiffs would ask that notwithstanding the Defendants' request to brief the stay, that we go ahead and get that so ordered and going because it's not -- notice wouldn't have -- will not have gone out by the time the briefing is concluded on the stay motion. So, that way, at least, we're not losing time while there's briefing.

MR. MATTHEWS: Your Honor, this is Matt Matthews for XOOM. I think with the short briefing schedule that we've laid out, I would ask that the Court consider the stay motion before moving forward with the notice plan. That's the whole point of our request for a stay.

MR. MCINTURFF: Sorry, I should clarify. I mean, we could hold notice itself in abeyance, but we don't need to wait -- await the production of the class list or getting the administrator going and the, you know, and the website getting up and all of the -- or getting ready to go. We don't need -- you know, we built in the notice order that we submitted to Your Honor wouldn't have notice going out for at least 60 days from now.

So there's quite a bit of work in the interim that needs to occur. And we could certainly get that work going

1 pending any ruling on a stay request. 2 THE COURT: And the only --3 MR. MCINTURFF: That --4 THE COURT: The only work during that period of time 5 for XOOM is producing the class list? 6 MR. MCINTURFF: That's -- that and, you know, some 7 minor approval, you know, making sure that there's no objection 8 to the website and finalized forms of notice, but that's not 9 material. 10 MR. MATTHEWS: That's right, Your Honor. I mean, 11 again, we would -- trying to kind of put a hold on additional 12 work. That's the heart of the stay request. 13 THE COURT: (Indiscernible.) 14 MR. MATTHEWS: It's producing the class list and 15 taking a look at website for approval is what would be 16 required. 17 THE COURT: Minimal. All right, I'll approve the --18 I'll approve that motion. Number is it -- it's number 156 on 19 the docket if I'm not --20 MR. MCINTURFF: That is correct. And there's a 21 proposed order that is 156-1. 22 THE COURT: Yeah, okay. I'll take care of that 23 offline. All right, that's it? 24 MR. MATTHEWS: That's it from XOOM, Your Honor.

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Thank you.

1 THE COURT: Okay. 2 MR. MCINTURFF: That's it from Plaintiff. 3 THE COURT: Thank you, folks. Take care. 4 MR. MCINTURFF: Thank you, Your Honor. 5 MR. MATTHEWS: Oh, Your Honor? 6 THE COURT: Yes. 7 MR. MATTHEWS: I'm sorry, one clarification. 8 website would not go live until after the Court rules on the 9 stay order, correct? 10 I think the notice proposal that Plaintiff has 11 submitted would have the website going live. Mr. McInturff's 12 correct that the notices wouldn't go out until the stay issue 13 is dealt with, but I think under the submitted order, the 14 website would go live. 15 MR. MCINTURFF: We would agree to keep it in the 16 background. The only reason the website goes live a few days 17 before notice is issued is so that Google has a chance to crawl 18 it, an index that says that it's searchable. 19 So we can -- we would hold that -- we would hold the 20 website in abeyance and then, you know, assuming the stay 21 motion is denied, we would sort of pick up from that point. 22 THE COURT: Okay. 23 MR. MATTHEWS: Understood. So the website and the 24 notice would be held until the Court rules on the stay. 25 THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MATTHEWS: Thank --MR. MCINTURFF: But we'll just to be clear, we'll get it ready like we'll get the notice. So we'll work to get the website ready to go and resolve any issues, so that assuming the Court denies the stay, we'll then we'd be able to proceed, you know, at deliberate speed. THE COURT: Okay. MR. MATTHEWS: Understood. THE COURT: All right, thank you. MR. MATTHEWS: Thank you. MR. MCINTURFF: Thank you, Your Honor. MR. WITTELS: Thank you. (Proceedings concluded)

CERTIFICATE I, Chris Hwang, court approved transcriber, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. a 1h November 1, 2023 Chris Hwang Date Court Reporter